VOL. 5

CYPRESS
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COMMON MISTAKES IN BUNGALOW BUILDING—AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

HINTS BY WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECTS ON DESIGN, LOCATION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

(17 ILLUSTRATIONS)

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

He Who Looks Before He Leaps Builds of CYPRESS and Builds "For Keeps"

VOL. 5

CYPRESS

POCKET LIBRARY

Containing Authoritative Articles
by well-known Architects on

HOW TO AVOID COMMON MISTAKES IN BUNGALOW CONSTRUCTION

together with

VALUABLE HINTS ON LOCATION DECORATION & FURNISHING

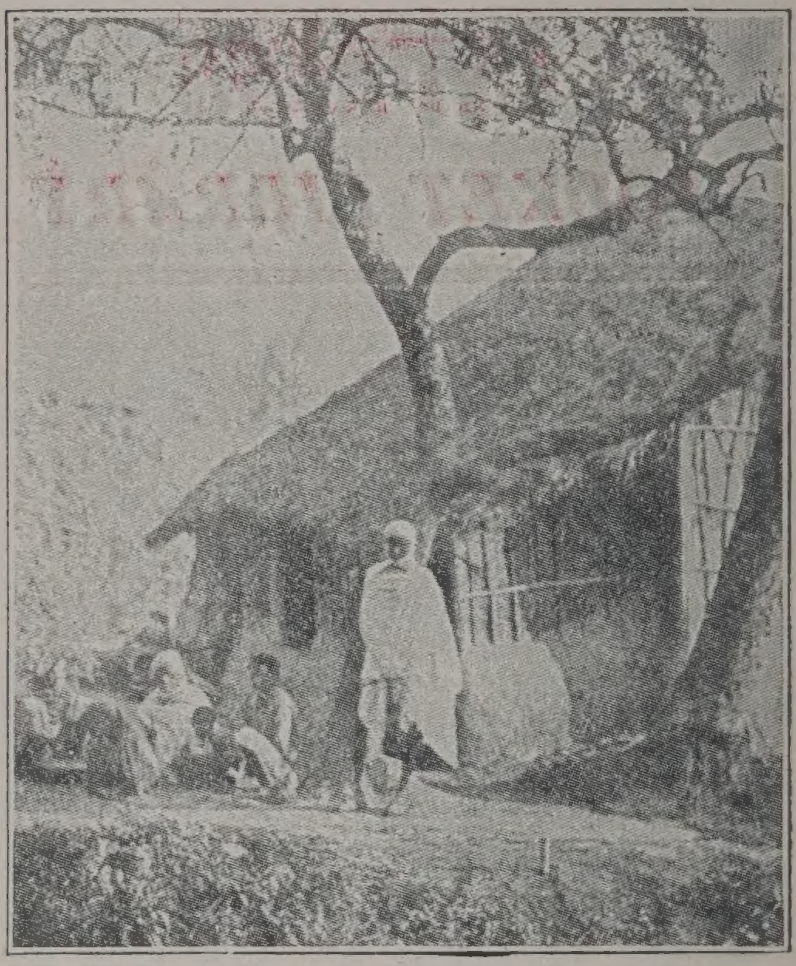
WITH 12 PICTURES
1 Panel and 4 Floor Plans

Compliments of

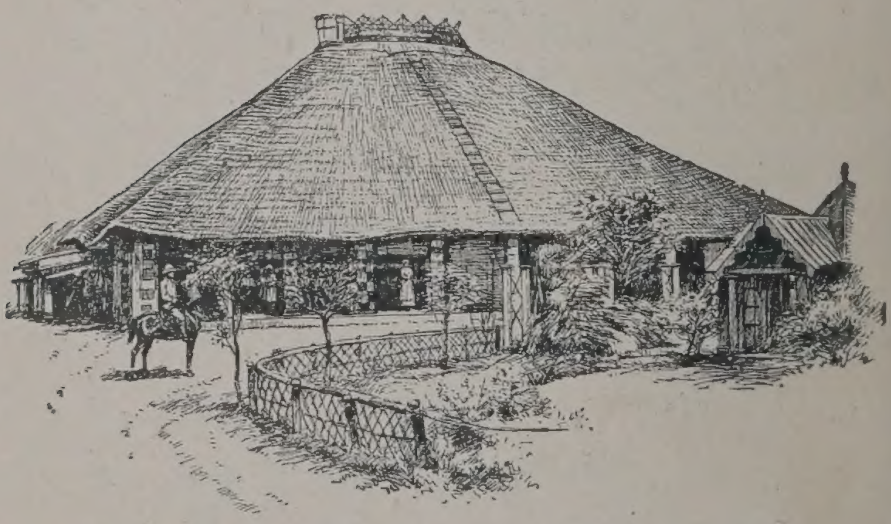
Southern Cypress Mfrs.' Assn., New Orleans, La. and Jacksonville, Fla.

Eleventh Edition, April, 1922.

EVOLUTION OF BUNGALOWS



Typical Bengal "Bangla" or Native Hut



Planter's Bungalow—India in the Early Days

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290
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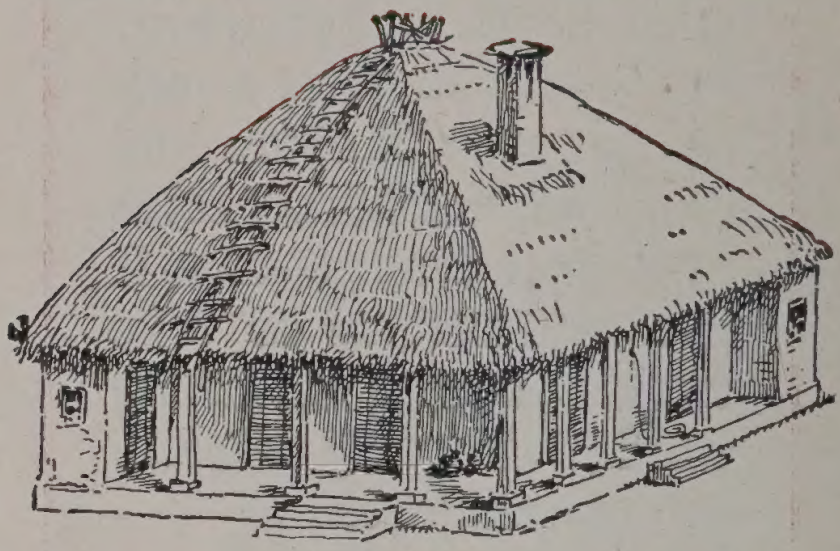
1922

CYPRESS possesses so remarkable an *investment value*—for so great a variety of uses, indoors and out, from fine library doors to pasture fences—that it is well described as "the world's most *valuable* wood," *though by no means an expensive one.*

"CYPRESS lasts forever." It does not warp or shrink or swell like most woods—it *takes paint perfectly*—and it *defies decay* if used *without even a filler.*

Well is it said—"*cut out your repair bills*—build of CYPRESS *at first*," and that "*he who builds of* CYPRESS *builds but once.*" *YOU TRY IT.*



Englishman's Bungalow in India—Early Form

How to Avoid the Common Mistakes in Bungalow Building

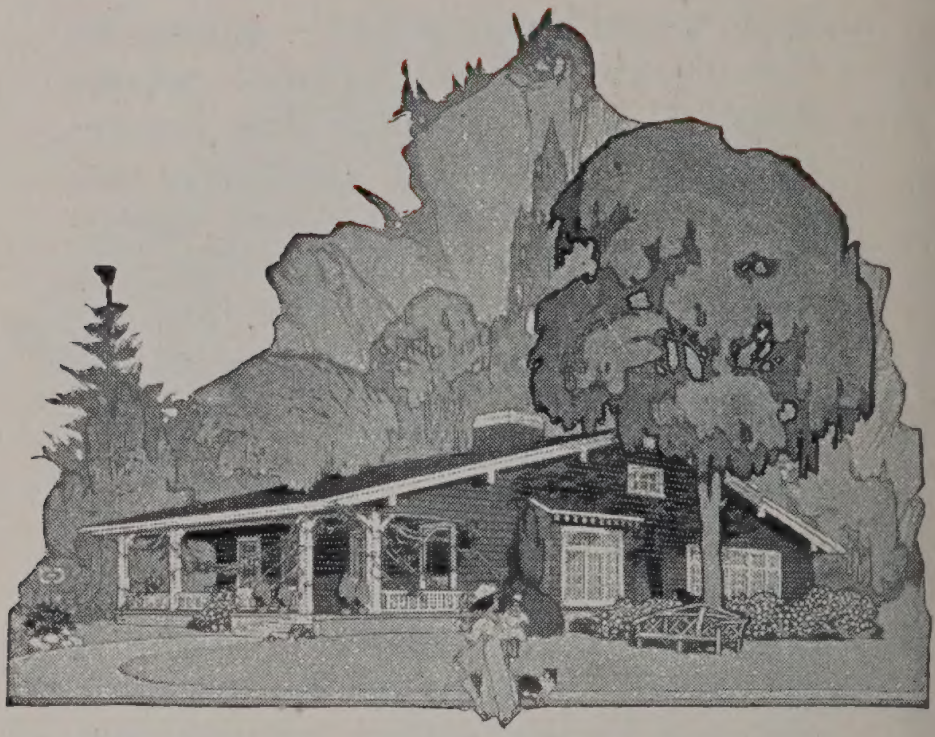
By Elmo Cameron Lowe

(Copyright by the author. First printed here by permission).

The great and growing popularity of the bungalow is due, I believe, to three causes. First, the commendable and very apparent tendency of the American people to spend more and more of their time out of doors, primarily as a matter of health and therefore of greater enjoyment of life. Second, earnest thought

and consideration are given to the home-keepers, those whose duty it is to manage the household affairs; their comfort and convenience have become essentials—and much stair-climbing is now widely regarded as often injurious to health and always an unnecessary cause of fatigue. The bungalow meets this requirement as no other type of house does. Third, an important reason for the popularity of the bungalow is the relatively low cost at which it can be built without sacrificing either picturesque beauty, comfort or responsible construction.

Many of these little buildings are perfect poems and are a delight to those who see them as well as to those who are fortunate enough to own and live in them. It would be splendid if this statement might honestly be made of all bungalows. Some of them, however, fail entirely to fulfill the purpose for which they were designed, and others are injured by minor defects which might easily have been foreseen and overcome.



CYPRESS BUNGALOW "B"

Complete Specifications and Working Plans of this Bungalow (sufficient to build from) are contained in Volume 6 of the Cypress Pocket Library—sent with our compliments upon request.

Attention is here called to those mistakes which are most frequently made, with the hope of preventing their repetition in the future.

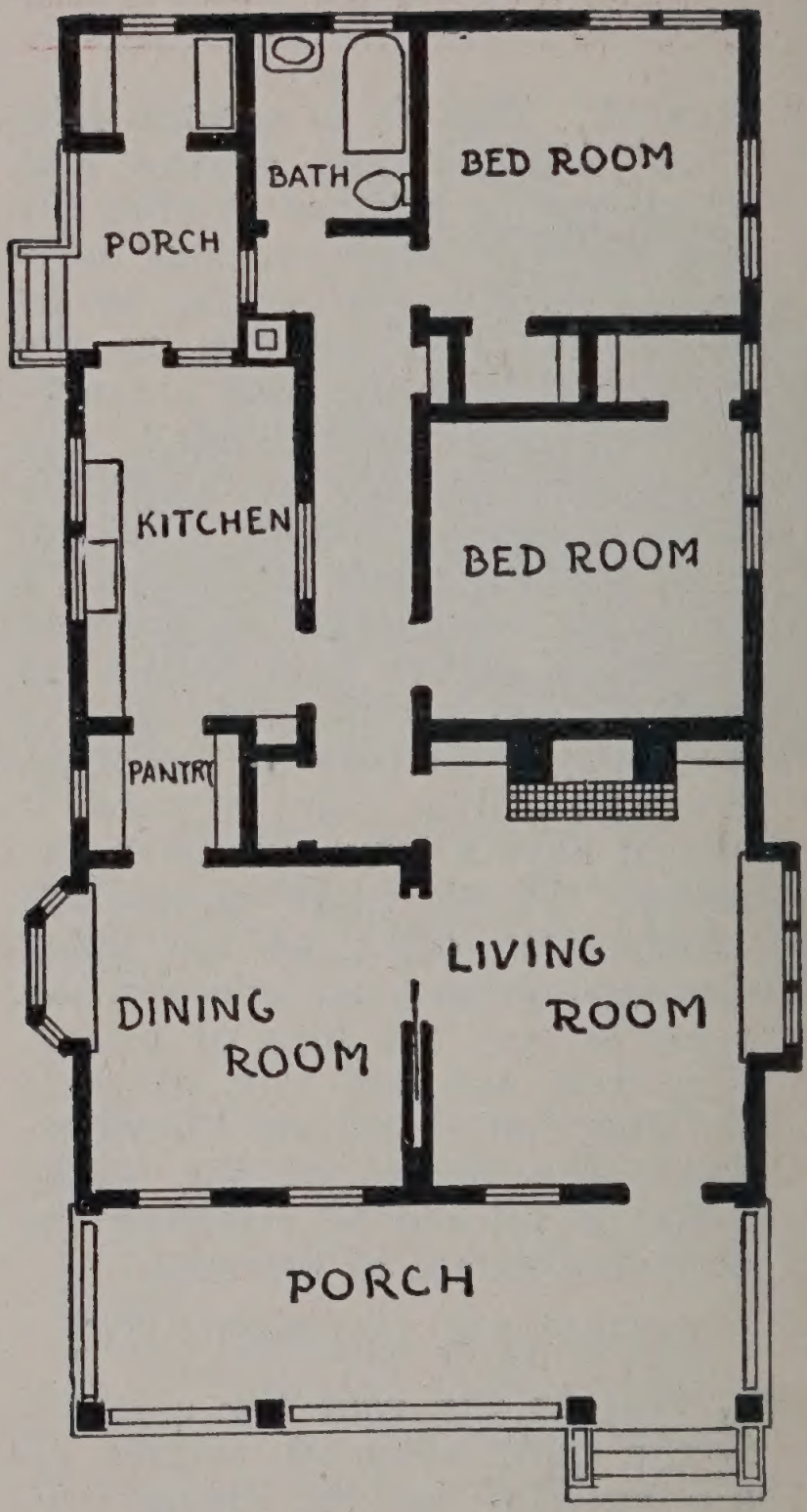
CONSIDER THE LOT

Often the bungalow seems to have been built entirely without reference to the lot on which it is

located. This is a serious mistake. Without any greater cost rooms can be planned to offer the best outlook from various windows. The house ought to be placed in some relation to the trees, and with the final arrangement of the grounds in mind. The house and grounds should make one harmonious picture. To accomplish this result the lines of a bungalow should be long, low and horizontal rather than vertical in feeling, and as the roof is the most important part of the house from an artistic point of view, it should have a large unbroken expanse. Those roofs which are broken into parts by too many dormers, towers, etc., do not express as well the idea of protection from sun and rain which is the function of a roof. Furthermore, the repose of the whole house is injured by reducing the unbroken extent of the roof.

CHIMNEY IMPORTANT.

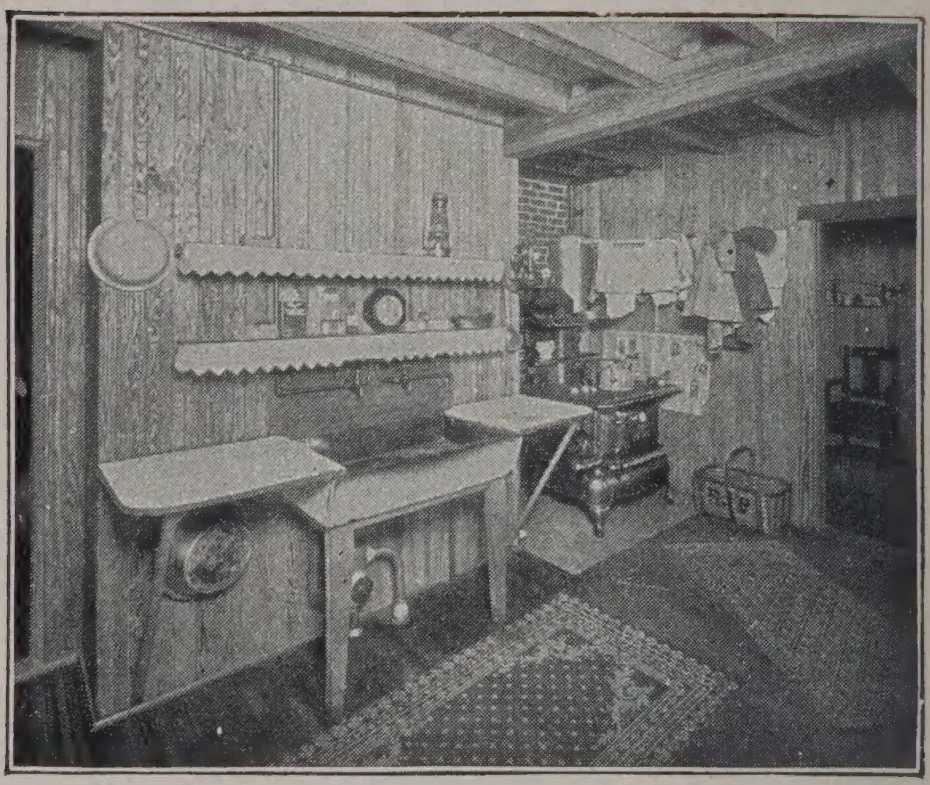
Next to the roof the chimney is the most essential feature of the exterior of the house. It certainly is important as an ex-



FLOOR PLAN OF CYPRESS BUNGALOW "B

pression of the large open fireplace below. The curling smoke animates the scene. Ruskin in his "Poetry of Architecture" says, "There is no motion more uniform, silent or beautiful than that of smoke, and therefore, when we wish the place or the stillness of a scene to be impressive, it is highly useful to draw attention to it." The chimney ought to be broad and low. Many chimneys are made small and high and are therefore most disagreeable in their effect on the whole composition.

Perhaps the most common mistake in bungalow building is the choice of materials. Bungalows are frequently erected with a brick facing, and occasionally with stone facing. Tile or slate is sometimes used for roofing. All of these materials are entirely out of harmony with the character of the building. The tile or slate roof has a hard metallic appearance, most foreign to the ideas of a simple home. To my mind the sensible and satisfactory material for the roof is shingles dipped in stain. The



Photograph of Kitchen in a Cypress Bungalow. Note the decorative effect of the Natural Cypress Grain.

side walls also may be covered effectively with shingles or siding. Cypress is undoubtedly the best wood—has the highest investment value—because of its peculiar resistance to the various decay-influences that so soon destroy other woods. Cypress weathers remarkably and is growing in popular confidence as it becomes better known in the

north. Beautiful results are ob-obtained by turning the rough side of the siding out and staining with a weather proof stain.

INTERIOR FINISH.

If the bungalow is for summer use only, no better material could be selected for the interior walls and ceilings than lightly stained cypress. If the bungalow is to be for a permanent home a rough plaster might well be substituted for the side walls, with beautiful and appropriate trim and doors of red gum, cypress, birch, or oak. The plaster can be treated with a water color paint or stain.

Wall paper is not usually thought to be in artistic accord with the character of the true bungalow type, but if it is especially desired, only plain ingrain papers should be employed.

EXTERIOR COLORS.

Many bungalows are injured by the color treatment of the exterior. It is a safe rule to use *very little contrast* of color. A gray or brown tone for the side

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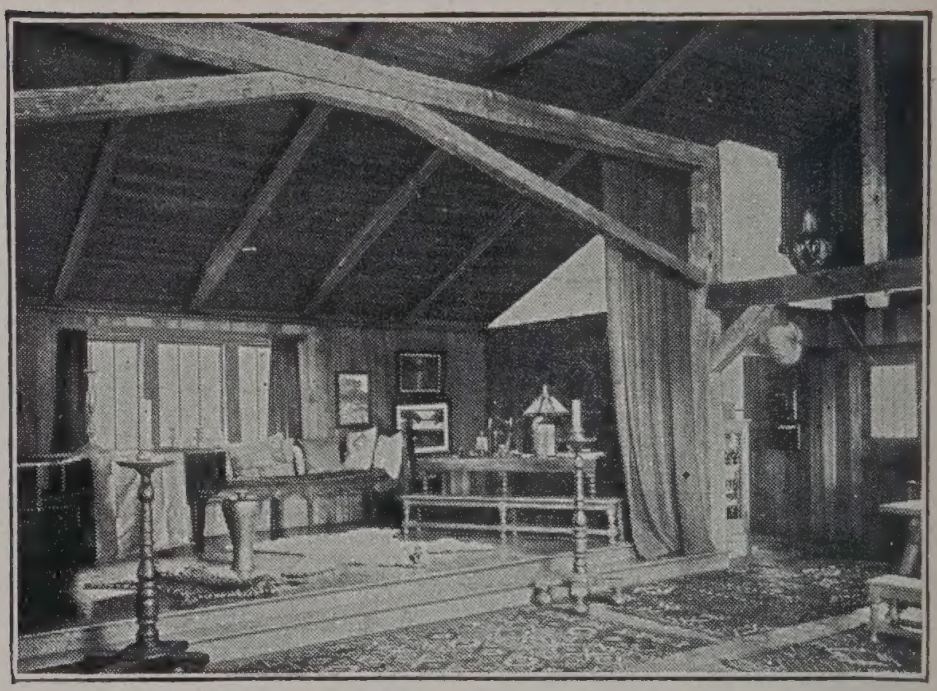


The necessary reduction of this photograph destroyed the picturesque and beautiful effects of the Natural Cypress Grain—but it is there.

walls is advisable for most locations.

The common structural mistakes such as insufficient foundation for the chimneys, and the lack of proper flashing may be easily overcome by careful supervision on the owner's part during the progress of the work. *Brick veneering of frame* walls is a dishonest use of materials—it pretends to be what it **is not.**

Above all other structures, a home should not present a false face.

Concerning the plan, the owner's personal requirements for his daily life and ease in carrying on the domestic work should be of first importance.

The interior of the house should breathe of hospitality and coziness. A large porch, which would be in itself an invitation to come out of doors and be benefited by the life in the open air, is, of course, absolutely necessary.

The bungalow should always give the idea of a place not merely to be lived in, but also to be beloved—a place of peace, comfort and recuperation for the spirit no less than for the body.

(Mr. Lowe [Lowe & Bollenbacher, Architects, Chicago] is prominently identified with the Modernist movement in American Architecture.)

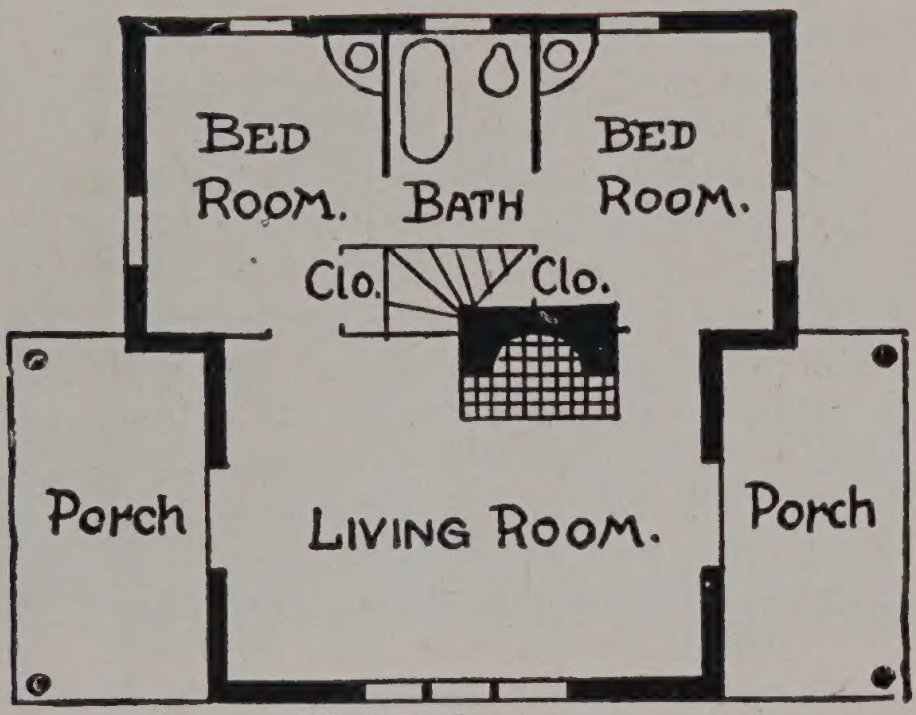
A Massarene Bungalow of hewn logs and shingles. (3 rooms and bath—see floor plan "TypeY")

Hints on Bungalows

How to Achieve Beauty, Comfort and Picturesqueness

By Wm. G. Massarene

The exodus of city folk to the shore or country in summer is growing every year, and the desire to get "close to nature" prevails in the hearts of people of all classes. Only the rich enjoyed this pleasure a few years ago, or those who could at least afford the time and means of transportation to some distant place, but



TYPE Y

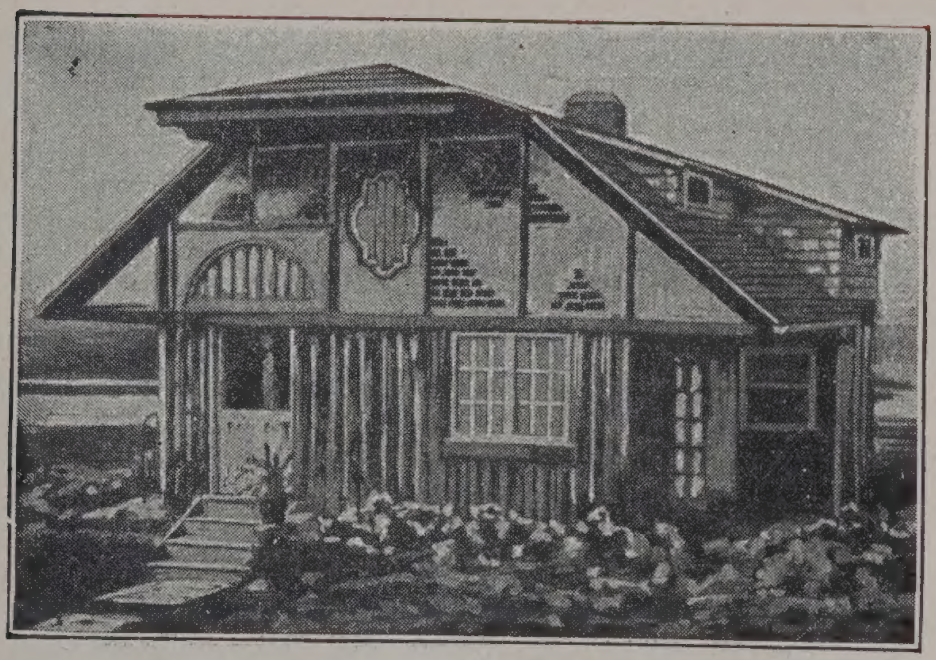
today, with the improved transit facilities and rural development, a full summer outing in their own homes is enjoyed by many who were heretofore well satisfied to spend a two weeks' vacation in the proverbial boarding house.

To meet the demand for a habitation comfortable and inexpensive the bungalow idea has steadily grown in favor. It is particularly attractive because it reduces to a minimum the servant problem and general household

cares. The word and idea are a product of India. There the British government built at intervals along the highways small shacks, or bungalows, to shelter the traveler over night. They are small square buildings constructed with bamboo frames and thatched with grass. The one room has a floor elevated about six feet above the ground to avoid dampness and snakes, and small openings in the wall admit light and ventilation.

Small bungalows can be made very attractive and comfortable for a summer season at a reasonable cost. They will not, of course, encompass the same comfort and convenience found in a ten-room apartment or a fifty-foot yacht, but are far superior to the garret room of a farm boarding house, and if used for several seasons the initial cost of land and improvements, considering the time occupied and the comfort derived, will average about the same in cost.

Bungalows of more pretentious type can be built, according to your means, containing the modern improvements of sanitary plumbing,



This novel and picturesque Bungalow (by Mr. Massarene) can be erected at a nominal cost (see floor plan "Type Y")

heating apparatus and electric light.

It might be well to mention here that the difference between the cost of bungalows and regular houses is largely due to the fact that they are only one story high, and in consequence thereof the cost per square foot is much less.

"How many bedrooms can I have?" is the question asked by many who contemplate building in the country. This would not make the country house problem

so hard if the erstwhile cliff dwellers of Manhattan would be satisfied with rooms of the same dimensions found in a Harlem flat, but moving to the country means room to turn around without going outdoors, so the bedrooms must be spacious and many. In standard houses they are on the second and third floors, overhanging piazza or bumped out with bay windows and dormers through the roof.

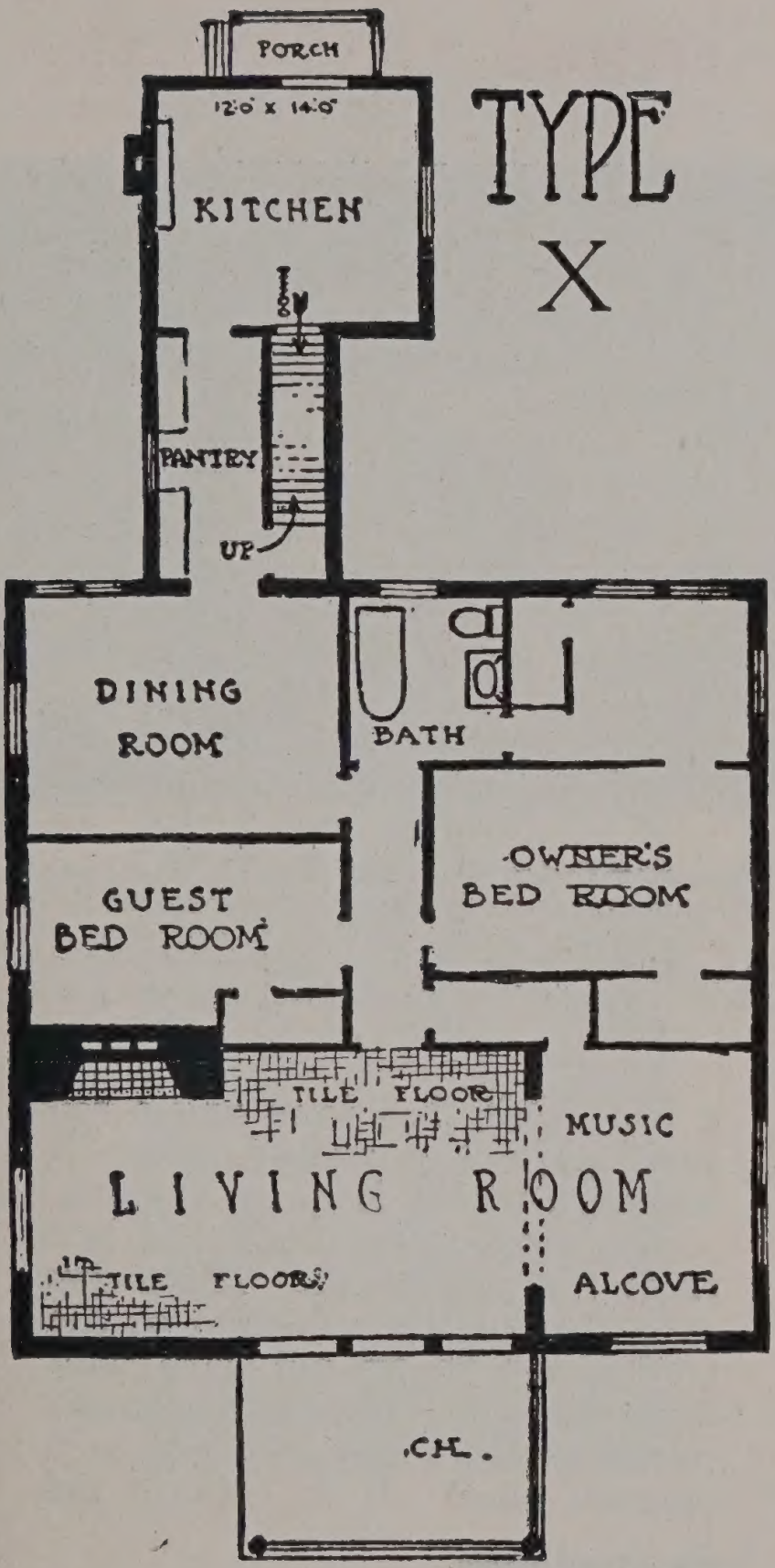
The smaller type of bungalow is well illustrated in two near Deal, N. J. Each contains a living room and two bedrooms, with a bath between. French windows lead to porches on either side of the living room, virtually making them one, which affords a cool, roomy living space. In one case the kitchen is in a separate building near by, and in the other the kitchen is over the sleeping rooms and is reached by a small stairway behind the chimney. The walls of one are made of logs, with one side adzed off to a smooth surface and the chinks filled with cement. The other is constructed in the usual man-

Another interesting departure in style—exterior either Cypress Siding or Shingles, or varied with stucco. Interior should be Cypress throughout, except for floors. Can be erected, with 6 rooms and bath (see floor plan "Type X"), at a very reasonable cost.

ner, with stock timber frame, sheathed in the inside (instead of outside) to provide an inner wall surface, and the exterior treated with slabs and cement. Both have shingle roofs, with windows in the high peaks for ventilation.

Odd and inexpensive materials and innovations may be utilized for small bungalows, both in the

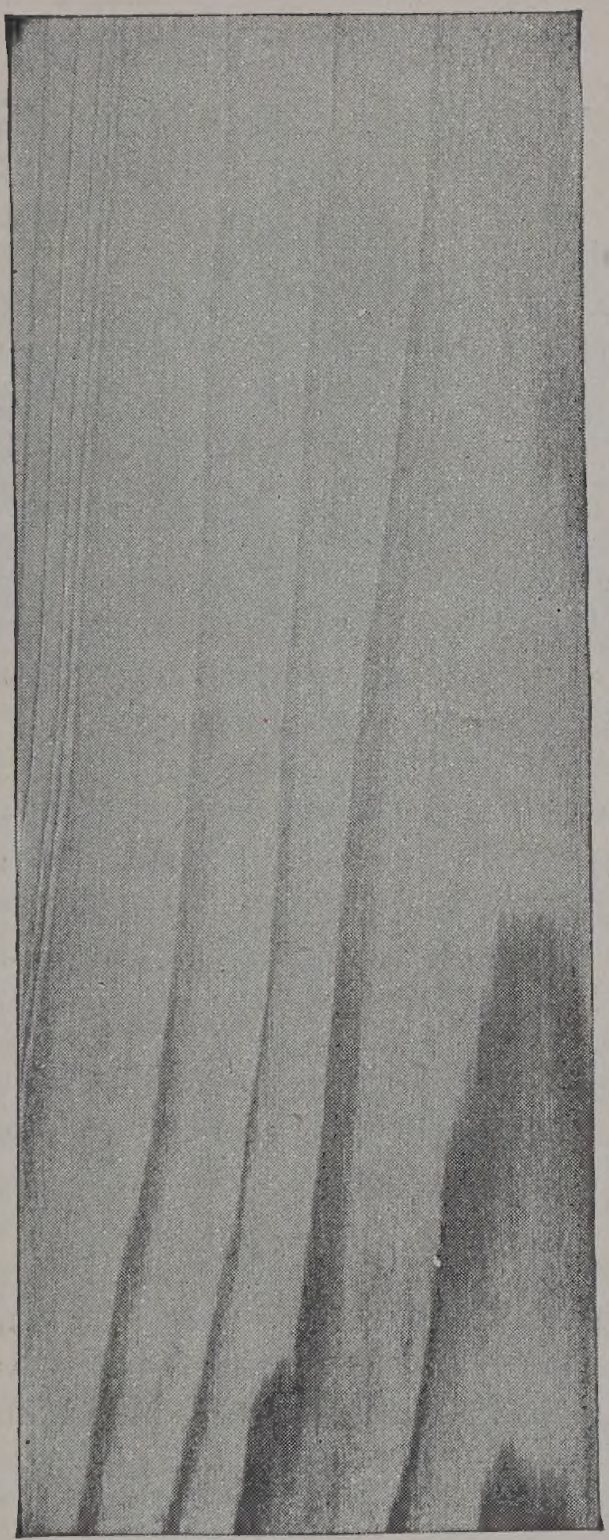
construction of the building and its furnishings. For instance, shingle stain on common boards gives a good finish and makes a proper background for pictures. Unbleached muslin tacked over the boards and kalsomined will stretch and give the appearance of plaster. Fancy cretonnes tacked on the walls are appropriate for bedrooms. A good color scheme for a living room of a modest bungalow is brown stained boards, about six feet high, forming a wainscot, with a dado of muslin, in cream or white, over a plate shelf. The under side of the roof and rafters covered with dark blue shingle stain will give a high effect. The fireplace should be of bowlder stone or common brick. Better still is the clinker or rain washed brick. The former are those nearest to the fire in a brick kiln and are black and red and twisted quite out of shape, but are very effective if laid with an open or dry joint. The latter are those on the outside of the kiln and are pitted by raindrops and generally of a pink or light red hue. When laid with


PORCH
12'0" x 14'0"
KITCHEN
TYPE
X
PANTRY
UP
DINING
ROOM
BATH
GUEST
BED ROOM
OWNER'S
BED ROOM
TILE FLOOR
MUSIC
LIVING ROOM
TILE FLOORS
ALCOVE
CH.

Bungalow Living Room (by Wm. G. Massarene) Here also the superb Cypress (natural) Grain is partly lost in the reproduction. (See photograph on opposite page of small section of Cypress with suggestion of characteristic grain.

a wide white bed joint and a red vertical joint a striped effect is obtained, which is quite fetching.

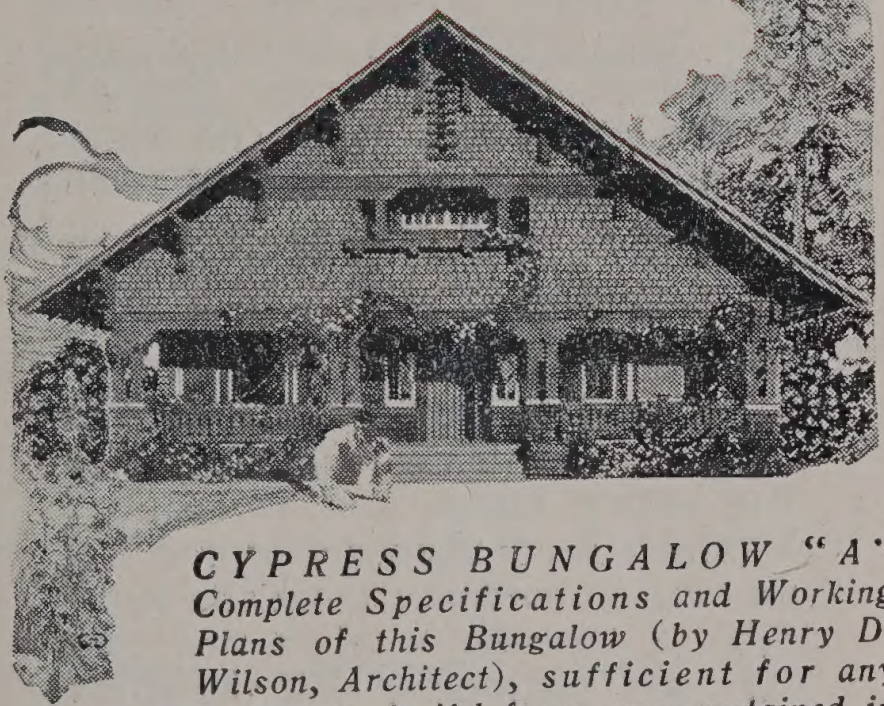
The very cheapest glass is just right for bungalows. Have you ever noticed the reflection of the setting sun in an old barn window—how it glitters and changes in colors from a scarlet red to a peacock blue? It is because the



glass is wavy and uneven. This same cheap glass in small panes is quite as effective as the more expensive leaded glass.

The outside walls of a bungalow should suit in a measure its location. If in the mountains logs or slats for walls and tree trunks for piazza posts are appropriate, and at the seashore cement walls, studded with pebbles and shells, will give a novel texture to the wall surface, while old ship or weather worn timber will do for piazza posts. Both furnish a permanent finish, without requiring paint or other treatment to keep them in repair. In suburban districts where the neighborhood might make rustic effects seem out of place side walls of shingles, siding or cement plaster will give a base for almost any color scheme desired.

Members of the theatrical profession are ever foremost in the development of new ideas. Charles J. Ross has built on the Ross-Fenton farm, near Asbury Park, a bungalow of quaint design and novel arrangement. The rooms are all on one floor, con-

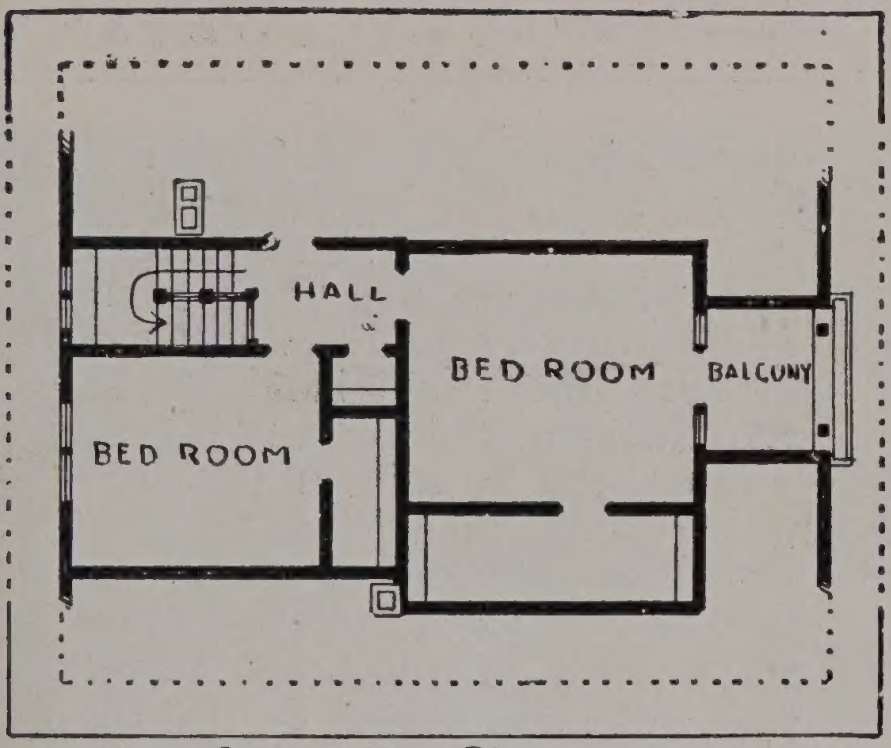


CYPRESS BUNGALOW "A"
Complete Specifications and Working Plans of this Bungalow (by Henry D. Wilson, Architect), sufficient for any competent carpenter to build from, are contained in Volume 18 of the Cypress Pocket Library—sent with our compliments upon request.

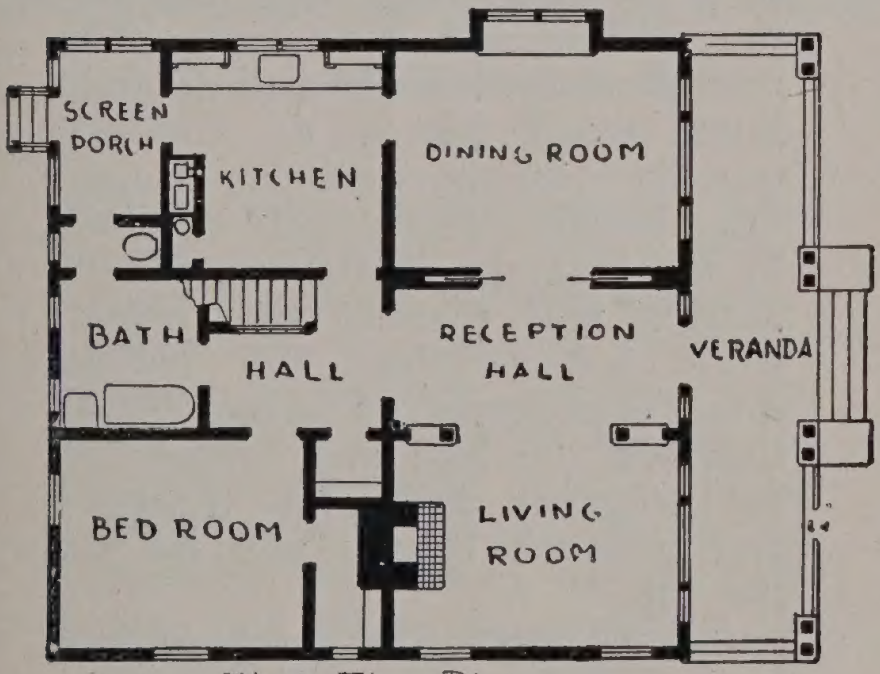
sisting of a large living room with high ceilings, conforming in shape to the underside of the roof. The floor is tiled with English red tile. A fireplace of rustic design is at one end and at the other is a music room, or platform elevated two steps from the living room, and most appropriate as a stage for a musicale or entertainment. A hall through

the center of the house is lighted by a window projecting through the roof. Off this hall are two bedrooms, one connecting through a dressing room with the bath-room, which is also entered from the hall. The dining room, at the rear end of the hall, is separated from the kitchen extension by a butler's pantry. A servants' toilet and a laundry are in the cellar. The cellar extends under the entire house and is reached by stairs from the kitchen and has an outside entrance from the laundry. Over the kitchen are two servants' bedrooms. All the latest improvements, open plumbing, electric light, heating apparatus, etc., have been installed.

The large and expensive type of bungalow is exemplified in the summer home as planned for Mr. Archibald S. White on the shore of Osgood Lake, in the Adirondacks. It comprises some twenty separate buildings in all, with accommodations for many guests and servants. Situated on a high knoll on the south shore of the lake is the central living room. Immediately on the left is the



Second Floor Plan



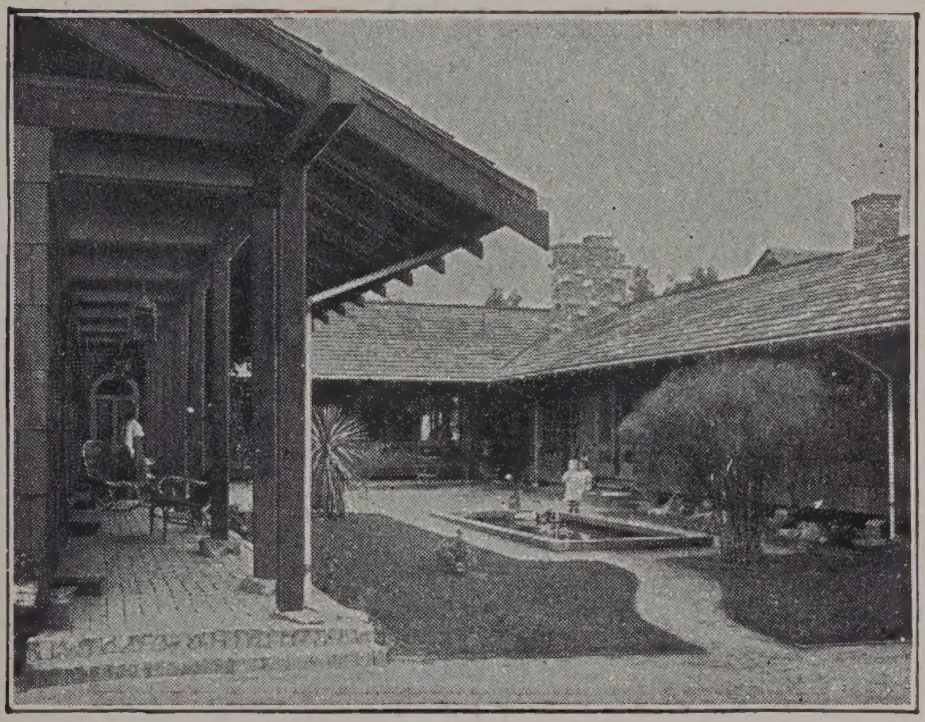
First Floor Plan

FLOOR PLAN OF CYPRESS BUNGALOW "A"

owner's bungalow and further on four separate bungalows for guests. To the right of the central building are the dining room, kitchen, pantry and servants' hall, grouped into one building for convenience and quick service.

Much can be said of the decoration and furnishings of the bungalow, but suffice it to say that the odd and inexpensive novelties, both in furniture, fabrics and fittings, seem to prevail. Mission furniture has been used to a considerable extent, likewise the willow and grassware. The rush bottomed chair and straight lined wood pieces of Colonial type are most appropriate. Bungalow furniture can readily be made by the amateur craftsman. Flour barrels will furnish the framework for a table. By nailing three thicknesses of barrel staves together the legs and braces are put together and plain tongued and grooved boards will do for the top.

A very attractive porch or hall settee can be made with the posts and rails of an old rail fence. In the way of decorations the indi-



Cypress Bungalow in Patio Style

vidual taste should prevail, governed somewhat by the location. Near the shore, a nautical atmosphere may be obtained with ship lamps as lighting fixtures, nets, cork buoys and yacht signals for decorations, while in the mountains coach or automobile lamps, laprobes, snowshoes, fishing rods, furs and guns may express the owner's favorite pastime. The American Indian wares have been drawn upon for furnishings be-

cause of their brilliant colorings. A good example of this style is shown in the bungalow of Mrs. George Blumenthal, where Navajo blankets, Zuni pottery and Moqui basketware blend with the gray wood and buckskin covered furniture.—(*Reprinted by courtesy of the New York Herald.*)

(Mr. Massarene occupies a notable position among New York architects and is widely known for his original and successful bungalows.)

For the benefit of the greatest number of people we print here certain

General Carpentry SPECIFICATIONS

applicable to any Bungalow, and which should be most carefully insisted upon by every owner.

NOTE.—Detailed specifications and complete working plans for Cypress Bungalows "A" and "B" (sketches and floor plans of which are shown in this volume)

will be mailed promptly to any address upon request. In writing for plans of Cypress Bungalow "A" ask for Volume 18 *of the Cypress Pocket Library; if Cypress Bungalow "B" is desired, ask for Volume* 6. *If Cypress Shingle House "A" ask for Vol.* 29.

FRAMING.

All framing to be executed in a strong, substantial, workmanlike manner; built up straight and true. All posts, girders, joists, studs and rafters to be carefully selected of the sizes indicated and spaced the distances apart as shown on working plans. Joists under partitions, which run parallel, and all trimmer and header joists to be doubled or tripled as case may require. All walls and bearing partitions to have double plate on top and have studs extend through to plate or girder below. All openings to be framed by spiking together two (2) studs at the top and at the sides, and all openings three feet (3′) or over in width to be trussed. All

angles to be built solid by double studding and to be well spiked together. All angles in outside walls to have 1x6-inch braces cut into studs. All floor joists to have one row of bridging at the center of all spans greater than eight feet (8′). Exterior walls to be sheathed with No. 2 CYPRESS shiplap, 1x6 inches, all driven up close and nailed to every bearing. Roof to be of open construction, i. e., the CYPRESS shingles are to be laid on rough CYPRESS boards, 1x6-inch size, on 9-inch centers. Cover projection of roof over exposed rafters and ceilings of porches with No. 1 D. & M. CYPRESS ceiling, 1x4 inches, fitted up tight, with joints broken. All sheathing to be covered with one layer of best quality black sheathing paper, secured with tinned nails and washers.

EXTERIOR FINISH.

Walls and roof to be covered with No. 1 sawed CYPRESS shingles exposed to the

weather on roof four and one-half inches (4½") and on walls five inches (5"). **At the option of the Owner, the exterior walls to be covered with No. 1 CYPRESS SIDING, six-inch and four-inch widths, laid rough side out, 4¾ inches and 1¾ inches to the weather. All angles to be carefully mitered and fitted.**

INTERIOR FINISH.

All window frames and sash and all interior trim, including doors, to be strictly first grade, of CYPRESS stock pattern as selected by the Owner. Kitchen and Bath Room to have ⅝x3½-inch chair rail, and all other rooms to have picture mould at the level of the top of door trim. The Owner is to furnish finished hardware.

All lumber used throughout (excepting only girders, joists, rafters, braces and **interior** floors) **to be selected CYPRESS,** and to be the best of the grades specified. **PORCH**

FLOORS to be all of CYPRESS.

BOND.

A good and sufficient surety bond, amounting to 70 per cent of the contract price, is to be furnished the Owner by the Contractor, guaranteeing the proper fulfillment of the above described contract.

DOES CYPRESS stand WEATHER?

GUSTAV STICKLEY, the "Craftsman"—"I, myself, have found Cypress shingles on buildings 150 years old, still sound and durable."

NAT'L ENGINEERING CO., Saginaw, Mich.—"Although distinctly a Southern wood, Cypress gives equally good results in the coldest climate."

F. P. GRAVELY, Architect, New Orleans—"In re modeling old buildings, we have removed Cypress which had been in place over 50 years yet was in excellent condition."

GEO. F. HEATH, Bennington, Vt.—"In my experience, Cypress has been exposed to drip, water-soak, sun and sweat for 6 years—not in the least affected."

W. B. GRAY, Louisville, Ky.—"My Cypress roof is now 14 years old WITHOUT NEEDING ATTENTION—Cypress is largely taking the place of other woods for outside building finish."

FATHER MARING, S. J., Prest. St. Charles College, La.—"The sills, siding, etc., on our old church, built in 1819, are still in perfect condition, and we still use the old building as a hall." (Hundreds of other letters)

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

Whether planning a Bungalow, a Mansion, a Farm, a Sleeping-porch or just a simple Fence—remember—"If you build of Cypress you build but once."

We want you to investigate the merits of CYPRESS for use in hundreds of ways and believe we can give you real help. Will you write our All-Round Helps Dept.?

Southern CYPRESS Mfrs.' Assn., New Orleans, La. and Jacksonville, Florida

Insist on TRADE-MARKED CYPRESS from your local dealer. If he hasn't it let us KNOW.

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AN IMPORTANT FACT:

A FEW WORDS EXPLAINING WHY "ALL-HEART" CYPRESS SHOULD BE SPECIFIED FOR NON-ROT USAGES.

All trees, in terms of lumber contents, consist of two parts, the "heart" material, or mature wood constituting the inner bulk of the trunk, and the series of rings (of solid wood—not bark) known as "sap," which vary in thickness from one inch to four inches, or thicker, and which are the newer growth, and which, in due course, will become an addition to the "heart" wood, and be, in turn, replaced by still newer "sap" growth beneath the bark of the expanding trunk.

The "heart-wood" of almost all trees is somewhat darker in color than the "sap-wood," and in most species—is easily distinguishable.

"Sap" cypress, like the sap part of **all** other woods, is less solid and compact and therefore is not recommended for special endurance against decay. It has not yet enough of the singular essence known as "cypressene" to adequately protect it from decay germs, and in this respect is not conspicuously more enduring than the corresponding part of other trees. The "HEART-WOOD" OF THE CYPRESS is, however, thoroughly impregnated ("vaccinated," as it were), and it is the ALL-HEART WOOD OF CYPRESS that has made its historic fame as "the wood eternal."

It is obvious that for numerous uses the sap material is just as good as the heart, but for those uses where resistance to decay is a vital factor it is essential that "ALL-HEART" be specified. Best let your contractor or dealer know that you know this, when ordering.

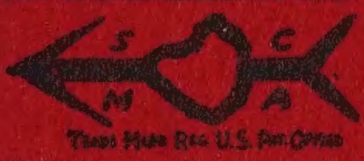
PUBLIC NOTICE:

How you can be sure that CYPRESS is CYPRESS?

Of course you want Cypress, "the Wood Eternal," for all uses where it represents the highest utility and ECONOMY. But—how are you to know that what you get is *Cypress?* And, if it *is* Cypress, how can you tell that it is the genuine decay-defying

"TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS?

"TIDE WATER" CYPRESS MANUFACTURED BY ASSOCIATION MILLS IS NOW IDENTIFIED BY THIS TRADE-MARK



The **one way** for you to be **sure** that the Cypress you get was grown in a region near enough to the coast to possess the MAXIMUM *of decay-resisting quality* is to refuse all but genuine "TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS—and the **only way** to *know* that you're getting *Tide-water* Cypress is to *insist* (and *keep on insisting*) upon SEEING WITH YOUR OWN EYES the REGISTERED TRADE-MARK of the Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn., *stamped ineradicably* in *one or both ends* of EVERY CYPRESS BOARD OR TIMBER, and on EVERY BUNDLE of "small sticks" such as flooring, siding, moulding and shingles. This is the mark to BUY BY—now that every piece of the TRUE "Wood Eternal" made by a member of the established and ever-watchful Association is at once *identified by its maker* and "O. K.'d" by the Association mark. "Buy by the Cypress Arrow."

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

BUY YOUR CYPRESS
OF YOUR OWN LUMBERMAN

HE HAS IT—OR WILL GET IT

INSIST ON GENUINE "TIDEWATER" CYPRESS.

IDENTIFY IT BY THIS TRADE-MARK IN THE END OF EVERY BOARD AND ON EVERY BUNDLE

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE